

FOR

2. To foretoken; to foreshow.
 To FORETELL. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.
 All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, have likewise foretold of these days. *Mt. iii. 24.*
 FORETELLER. *n. f.* [from *foretell*.] Predicator; foreteller.
 Others are proposed, not that the foretold events should be known; but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the foreteller of them was able to foresee them. *Boyle on Celours.*
 To FORETHINK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think*.] To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of.
 The soul of every man
 Prophetically does forethink thy fall. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
 I do pray to thee,
 Thou virtuous Dauphin, alit not the doom
 Forethought by heav'n. *Shaksp. King John.*
 Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments due to neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in himself another terror than he had forethought, or could imagine. *Rollin's History of the World.*
 Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
 Her soul forethought the fiend would change his game. *Dryd.*
 To FORETHINK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.
 With this you blot my name, and clear your own;
 And what's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:
 What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
 Thou wile, forethinking, weighing politician! *Smith.*
 FORETHOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *forethink*.]
 1. Prescience; anticipation.
 He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by spitefulness of forethought, or by the folly of oversight, or evil counsel. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Provident care.
 To FORETOKEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token*.] To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.
 The king from Ireland hastes; but did no good;
 Whilst strange prodigious signs foretoken blood. *Daniel.*
 FORETOKEN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Preventive sign; prognostick.
 All may prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune. *Sidney.*
 They misliked nothing more in king Edward the Confessor, than that he was Frenchified; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*
 FORETOOTH. *n. f.* [*fore* and *tooth*.] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisive.
 The foreteeth should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles. *Ray on the Creation.*
 FORETOP. *n. f.* [*fore* and *top*.] That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.
 So may your hats your foretops never press,
 Untouch'd your ribbons, sacred be your drefs. *Dryden.*
 FOREVOUCHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch*.] Affirmed before; formerly told.
 Sure her offence
 Must be of such unnatural degree,
 That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection
 Fall'n into taint. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 FOREWARD. *n. f.* [*fore* and *ward*.] The van; the front.
 They that marched in the forward were all mighty men. *Mac. ix. 11.*
 To FOREWARN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn*.]
 1. To admonish beforehand.
 I will forewarn you whom you shall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. *Lu. xii. 5.*
 2. To inform previously of any future event.
 Divine interpreter, by favour sent
 Down from the empyrean, to forewarn
 Us timely of what might else have been our loss
 Unknown. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
 3. To caution against any thing beforehand.
 Well I will arm me, being thus forewarn'd. *Shak. H.VI.*
 Thy pride,
 And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,
 Rejected my forewarning, and disdain'd
 Not to be trusted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
 Tho' Phœbus had forewarn'd him of finging wars, yet the search of nature was free. *Dryd. Virg. Dedic. to Ld. Clifford.*
 Young Chæbus, who by love was led
 To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed,
 Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
 Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetic maid. *Dryden's Æn.*
 To FOREWASTE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *waste*.] To desolate; to destroy. Out of use.
 Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
 Forewasted all, until Gemissa gent
 Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 High time 'gan it wex for Una fair,
 To think of those her captive parents dear,
 And their forewasted kingdom to repair. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

FOR

- To FOREWISH. *part.* [*fore* and *wish*.] To desire beforehand.
 The wiser sort ceased not to do what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly forewished might in time come to effect. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
 FOREWORN. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear*.] Worn out; wasted by time or use.
 Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the ink was already foreworn, and in many places blotted. *Sisney.*
 FORFEIT. *n. f.* [*forfeit*, French; *forfied*, Welsh.]
 1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; something paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.
 Thy flanders I forgive, and therewithal
 Remit thy other forfeits. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*
 Thy execution leave to high disposal,
 And let another hand, not thine, exact
 Thy penal forfeit from thyself. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 506.*
 Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,
 Of which foul treason does a forfeit make. *Waller.*
 2. A person obnoxious to punishment; one whose life is forfeited by his offence. Now obsolete.
 Your brother is a forfeit of the law,
 And you but waste your words. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*
 Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater forfeit to the law than Angelo, who hath sentenced him. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*
 To FORFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.
 If then a man, on light conditions, gain
 A great estate to him, and his, for ever;
 If wilfully he forfeit it again,
 Who doth become his heir, or blame the giver? *Druid.*
 Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness. *Boyle.*
 A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to some degrees forfeit it, but cannot transfer it. *Locke.*
 FORFEIT. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime; lost either as to the right or possession, by breach of conditions.
 All the souls that are, were forfeit once;
 And he that might the vantage best have took,
 Found out the remedy. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*
 Beg that thou may'st have leave to hang thyself;
 And yet, thy wealth being forfeit to the state,
 Thou hast not left the value of a cord. *Shaksp. Measure.*
 This now fenceless world,
 Forfeit to death. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 303.*
 Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty smoke,
 And his long toils were forfeit for a look. *Dryd. Virg. Ger.*
 Methought with wondrous ease he swallow'd down
 His forfeit honour, to betray the town. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*
 How the murderer paid his forfeit breath;
 What lands so distant from that scene of death,
 But trembling heard the fame! *Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.*
 FORFEITABLE. *adj.* [from *forfeit*.] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.
 FORFEITURE. *n. f.* [*forfeiture*, French, from *forfeit*.]
 1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of something possessed.
 2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.
 The court is as well a Chancery to save and debar forfeitures, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if Imperial forfeitures should go for good titles. *Eaton's War with Spain.*
 Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor forfeitures be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*
 He fairly abdicates his throne,
 He has a forfeiture incur'd. *Swift.*
 To FORFEIND. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid. *Hammer.*
 FORGA'VE. The preterite of *forgive*.
 FORGE. *n. f.* [*forge*, French.]
 1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we use *forge* for large work, and *smithy* for small; but in books the distinction is not kept.
 Now behold,
 In the quick forge and working-house of thought,
 How London doth pour out her citizens. *Shak. Henry V.*
 In other part flood one, who at the forge
 Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass
 Had melted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
 Th' o'er-labour'd Cyclop from his talk retires,
 Th' Æolian forge exhausted of his fires. *Pope's Statius.*
 2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.
 From no other forge hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious. *Hosker, b. v. f. 26.*
 To FORGE. *v. a.* [*forger*, old French.]
 1. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape.
 The queen of martials,
 And

FOR

- And Mars himself conducted them; both which being
 forg'd of gold,
 Must needs have golden furniture. *Chapman's Iliad, l. xviii.*
 Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find
 In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;
 But lawless man the anvil dares profane,
 And forge that steel by which a man is slain,
 Which earth at first for plough-shares did afford,
 Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate's Juv.*
 2. To make by any means.
 He was a kind of nothing, titleless,
 'Till he had forg'd himself a name 't' th' fire
 Of burning Rome. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
 His heart's his mouth:
 What his breast forges, that his tongue must vent. *Shaksp.*
 Those few names that the schools forged, and put into the mouths of their scholars, could never yet get admittance into common use, or obtain the licence of public approbation. *Locke.*
 3. To counterfeit; to falsify.
 Were I king,
 I should cut off the nobles for their lands:
 My more having would be as sauce
 To make me hunger more, that I should forge
 Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
 Destroying them for wealth. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
 FORGER. *n. f.* [from *forge*.]
 1. One who makes or forms.
 2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.
 As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves; so in slander, if there were fewer spreaders there would be fewer forgers of libels. *Government of the Tongue.*
 No forger of lies willingly and wittingly furnishes out the means of his own detection. *West on the Resurrection.*
 FORGERY. *n. f.* [from *forge*.] The crime of falsification.
 Has your king married the lady Gray?
 And now, to sooth your forgery and his,
 Sends me a paper to persuade me patience. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*
 Nothing could have been easier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jesus Christ, to have disprov'd these facts, had they been false, to have shewn their falshood, and to have convicted them of forgery. *Stephens's Sermons.*
 A forgery, in setting a false name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law punishes with the loss of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same thing in print, though books sold under a false name are so many forgeries. *Swift.*
 2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the forge.
 He ran on embattl'd armies clad in iron,
 And weaponless himself,
 Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery
 Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
 Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
 ADAMANT proof. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 179.*
 To FORGET. *v. a.* preter. *forget*; *part.* *forgotten*, or *forgot*. [*forgetan*, Saxon; *vergeten*, Dutch.]
 1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.
 That is not forgot
 Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge,
 I never in my life did look on him. *Shaksp. Richard II.*
 When I am forgotten, as I shall be,
 And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
 Of me must more be heard. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
 Oh, my oblivion is a very Anthony,
 And I am all forgotten. *Shaksp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*
 Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful of him in thy riches. *Ecclus. xxxvii. 6.*
 No sooner was our deliverance compleated, but we forgot our danger and our duty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 Alive, ridiculous; and dead, forgot. *Pope.*
 2. Not to attend; to neglect.
 Can a woman forget her sucking child? Yea, they may forget; yet will I not forget thee. *Isa. xlix. 5.*
 The mass of mean forgotten things. *Anon.*
 FORGETFUL. *adj.* [from *forget*.]
 1. Not retaining the memory of.
 2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.
 But when a thousand rolling years are past,
 So long their punishments and penance last,
 Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
 Compell'd to drink the deep Lethæan flood,
 In large forgetful draughts to steep the cares
 Of their past labours, and their irksome years. *Dryd. Æn.*
 3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.
 Be not forgetful to entertain strangers. *Hebr. xiii. 2.*
 The queen is comfortless, and we forgetful
 In our long absence. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
 Have you not love enough to bear with me,
 When that rash humour, which my mother gave me,
 Makes me forgetful? *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

FOR

- I, in fact, a real interest have,
 Which to my own advantage I would save;
 And, with the usual courtier's trick, intend
 To serve myself, forgetful of my friend. *Prior.*
 FORGETFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *forgetful*.]
 1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory.
 O gentle sleep!
 Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
 That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
 And steep my senses in forgetfulness! *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
 All birds and beasts lie hush'd; sleep steals away
 The wild desires of men and toils of day;
 And brings, descending through the silent air,
 A sweet forgetfulness of human care. *Pope's Statius.*
 2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.
 The church of England is grievously charged with forgetfulness of her duty. *Hosker, b. iv. f. 13.*
 FORGETTER. *n. f.* [from *forget*.]
 1. One that forgets.
 2. A careless person.
 To FORGIVE. *v. a.* [*forgyfan*, Saxon.]
 1. To pardon a person; not to punish.
 Then heaven forgive him too! *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
 I do beseech your grace for charity;
 If ever any malice in your heart
 Were hid against me, now forgive me frankly.
 —Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free forgive you,
 As I would be forgiven: I forgive all. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
 Slowly provok'd, the easily forgive. *Prior.*
 2. To pardon a crime.
 The people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity. *Is. xxxiii. 24.*
 3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.
 The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and forgave him the debt. *Mat. xviii. 27.*
 FORGIVENESS. *n. f.* [*forgyfennysse*, Saxon.]
 1. The act of forgiving.
 To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgivenesses. *Dan.*
 2. Pardon of an offender.
 Thou hast promised repentance and forgivenesses to them that have sinned against thee. *Prayer of Manass.*
 Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet;
 Mine and my father's death come not on thee,
 Nor thine on me. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
 Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong;
 But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*
 3. Pardon of an offence.
 God has certainly promised forgivenesses of sin to every one who repents. *Saule's Sermons.*
 4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.
 Here are introduced more heroic principles of meekness, forgiveness, bounty and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent. *Sprat's Sermons.*
 Mercy above did hourly plead
 For her resemblance here below;
 And mild forgivenesses intercede
 To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*
 5. Remission of a fine or penalty.
 FORGIVER. *n. f.* [from *forgive*.] One who pardons.
 FORGOTT. *part. pass.* of *forget*. Not remembered.
 FORGOTTEN. *part. pass.* of *forget*.
 This long shall not be forgotten. *Deutr. xxxi. 21.*
 Great Strafford! worthy of that name, though all
 Of thee could be forgotten, but thy fall. *Denham.*
 The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
 Lightly receiv'd, were easily forgot. *Prior.*
 To FORHAUL. *v. a.* [An old word. Probably for *forhaul*, from *for* and *haul*.] To harrafs; tear; torment.
 All this long tale
 Nought caeth the care that doth me forhaul. *Spenser's Past.*
 FORK. *n. f.* [*forca*, Latin; *forch*, Welsh; *fourche*, French.]
 1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, used on many occasions.
 At Midsummer down with the brenbles and brakes,
 And after abroad with thy forks and thy takes. *Tuss. Husb.*
 The vicar first, and after him the crew,
 With forks and staves the felon to pursue,
 Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden's Nun's Priest.*
 I dine with forks that have but two prongs. *Swift.*
 2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow.
 The bow is bent and drawn: make from the shaft.
 —Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
 The region of my heart. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 3. A point of a fork.
 Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients that represented a thunderbolt with three forks, since nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
 To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.
 The